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ALBANY.

OPENING OF THE SESSION. ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO HOUSES-AN ATTACK ON SPECIE RESUMPTION-IMPORTANT NOMINA-

The two Houses of the New-York Legislature organized yesterday by the election of the officers nominated Monday might in the Republican caucuses; General Husted is Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Vrooman Clerk of the Senate. There is an unusually large number of new men in the Legislature, but they appear to possess more than average ability, and commercial interests are well persented. Senator Sessions offered a bill repealg the Act for the resumption of specie payments January 1, 1879. Governor Robinson sent to the Senate in executive session the nominations of ex-Attorney-General Fairchild to be Superintendent of Public Works, and Dr. Austin Flint, jr., to be Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE. GENERAL HUSTED CROSEN BY A UNANIMOUS RE-PUBLICAN VOIE-HIS ADDRESS ON TAKING THE CHAIR-OTHER CANDIDATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1878 .- The Assembly met, selected its officers, and adjourned without doing legislative business, other than requesting the Speaker, on the motion of Mr. Alvord, to appoint a committee of eleven to draw up a bill for the reapportionment of the Sena-terial and Assembly Districts of the State. Secretary of State Beach administered toe iron-clad oath of office to the members. There was no flinching of any over swearing that they had not bribed any one to vote for them. Mr. Beach read the oath from a slip of paper on which it w. sprinted, in a very informal and careless tone of e. His predecessor, Mr. Bigelow, by his solemn manner and utterance, gave the oath taking almost a

cons character. that there was no division in the Republican ranks. Mr. Busted received all their votes,64 in number. Mr. Beard, the Labor Reformer, from Elmira, said loudly when his name was called that he voted for Mr. Mapes, of Rochester the only other Labor Reformer in the Assembly. At this there was considerable of a stir among the regular party members, and several local Labor Reformers in the galleries loudly applanded; but when Mr. Mapes in his turn voted for Mr. Beard for Speaker, the nevetty of their action no longer was deemed worthy of attention and Mr. Mapes received no appliance Mr Brooks and Mr. J. T. Taylor, a Tammany Democrat, voted for Sherburne B. Piper for Speaker. The anti-Tammany vote was divided. Mr. Daly voted for Mr. Halliday, and Mesars, Hayes and Strack for Mr. Daly Brooks received 55 votes. Mr. Alvord and Mr. Brooks conducted Mr. Husted to the chair. Mr. Husted read his speech, but no man in the Assembly can approach him in the art of so reading a speech as to make it appear extempore. He spoke as follows:

MR. HUSTED'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the assembly: For the confidence ex pressed by the vote just announced, I stacerely thank you. To possess the confidence of my associates is the highest of honors; to prove worthy of it is a constant inspiration to the faithful performance of duty.

It will be my carnest aim to administer the resp billities of your presoning oneer in such another as show that your trust has not been misplaced. In this purpose I shall confidently rely upon your cord I and undivided support. It is your province to legislate; it is the province of the chair to direct the course of your legislation in the channel of wholesome influences, and by orderly methods, in conformity with your rules and with parliamentary practice. In the legitimate exerby orderly methods, in combraint, with parliamentary practice, in the legitimate of cise of this authority, guided by your counsel, it will my pleasure, as it will be my duly, to adva your views and ald you in promoting only such just saidtary measures as in their object deserve consideration, and in their perfect form will meet the comment to a guide in their perfect form will meet the comment. tion, and in their perfect form will meet the commenda-tion of the great constituency we represent. If the constituence of this constituency we represent the temperature of this constituency of the constituence and attention, it should make you none the less confronts and considerate. How-ever the people differ in party names they are equally concerned in good legislation and good Government. As-their representatives, it is for you to have their spirit and embody their purpose. The Centennal era of the Republic has avakened patriotic memories, and situatisted patriotic feeling. To-day we stand at the toreshold of the second century of our thient of henorable State pride and condition. The past, with its ardnous struggles, its varying days of gloom and glory, its constitutional progress, its brilliant record of nterests of a commonwealth which is an energy of the last, and we are soleanly bound to protect and promote them. Prominent among these interests which demand your attention is the enforcement of rigid retrenhment in the elities and towns of the State, in order that the heavy load of taxaction may be reduced. Our metropolis is weighed down with the enormous expanditure of \$30,000,000. Its budget of official scharies alone swells up to \$10,000,000. These inordinate figures tell how greviously the people are burdened. The chief evel in our State affairs is appressive local taxation. It will be your commanding duty to relieve it. Another subject requiring your careest consideration and action is the widespread official misconduct in corporate bodies and the urgent importance of effective measures to scare a strict accountability. The public has been shocked by the frequent disclosures of such wrongs. Thousands have thus been defranded of their hard earnings, and of the provision they have made for their families. No duty is more vital than that of establishing adequate rateguards against this prostitution of sacred trusts. Other originets of State concern, which need not be indicated, will press upon you; nor are your voice and influence limited to State matters alone. You cannot be indicated, will press upon you; nor are your voice mit miscond in the wide of the great questions which so deeply affect the welfare of our common country as the foremost commercial State of the Union. New-York is especially interested in houest money, and in the inviolable preservation of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institutes of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institutes of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institution of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institution of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institution of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institution of the public faith, and it must flually resist any institution of the publ Another the public residual indicates the public credit make dishencesty the rule of dealing, and plunge us and said deeper into the cylis of a depreciated and an errange, from which we have been so steadily

themen of the House, I welcome you to your hor orable duties. Each one of you bears the commission of an immediate constituency which has given you its confidence; but in a bigber sense, each also represents the State to legislate for a common wealth so great as ours, with its vast and varied interests, is an object worthy of your best ambition. To meet its requirements wisely and well demands your best efforts. Fatinfully discharging the obligations which test upon you, when you finish your labors and leave this half you will carry the reward of an approving conscience and the grateful recognition of the people.

Mr. Husted spoke throughout so loudly that the room fairly rang; but, if too loud for comfort, no person in the chamber failed to hear every word of the speech." It was highly praised by the members of both par 12 in con versation together afterward, although the Tamman Democrats did not much relish Mr. Husted's a usion to the necessity of reducing the expenses of government is New-York. In the drawing for seats the prominent men of both parties were enabled to get good scats. Messrs Bradley, Morris and Dueli announced by petitio that they contested three scals.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1 .- The Senate met at proached the Clerk's desk in fours, when the Presiden

of the Senate administered the usual oath. All the Sena tors were present except Mr. Morrissey.

The Senate then proceeded to elect the officers nominated in the Republican caucus last evening, the Deme

crats offering an amendment to appoint a Democrat to each of the several offices, all of which were lost. The officers elected are :

providing for the repeal of Chapter 73 of the laws of 1875, which proposed to resume specie payments January 1, 1879.

January I, 1879.

Messrs, Sessions and Wagstaff were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to Inform the Governor of the election of Senator Robertson President protempore of the Senate.

A committee from the Assembly appeared and announced that body ready to proceed to business.

The Governor's Private Secretary appeared and presented the Governor's annual Message. The President announced that he had received two Messages from the Governor, referring to matters usually considered in executive session. ecutive session.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned nutil 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THE ASSEMBLY.

der by E. M. Johnson, Clerk of the last House.

After prayer the roll of members was called, and the
Hon. Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State, administered

After prayer the role and the Act of State, administered the oath of office to each member.

Mr. I. I. Haves then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms by a vira voce vote. Children of Speaker, State and Sergeant-at-Arms by a vira voce vote. Children of Speaker, James W. Husted was named by 64 members; Erastus Brocks, by 55 members; Ellas Mapes, by Mr. Baurd; Sherburne B. Piper, by Erastus Brocks and J. T. Taylor; Samuel D. Halliday, by James Daly; James Daly; James Daly; James Daly; James Hayes and Mr. Strack; George M. Baird, by Mr. Mapes; Messrs, Burns and Husted not voting. James W. Husted was elected speaker.

Tae House then proceeded to elect at Pick. E. M. Johnson was named by 65 members, Hiram Cakkins by 55, Joseph Shannon by 4, and Wm. S. Jaynes by 1. E. M. Johnson was declared elected, and the oath of office was admentstered to sim.

The vote for Sergeant-at-Arms stood as follows; Charles A. Orr was named by 66, James H. G. Conneli was named by 35, Geo. W. Cooper by 2, Lewis Schlauma by 35. Charles A. Orr was declared elected and took the oath of office.

fflee.
The following Doorkeepers were declared elected:
The following Doorkeepers were declared elected:
Oorkeeper, Henry Wheeler; Frist-Assistant Doorkeeper,
andford Reynolds: S cond Assistant Doorkeeper,

Sandford Reynolds; Scond Assistant Doorkeeper, Mechael Maher.

Worden E. Payn was elected Stenographer.

Mr. ALVORD moved the appointment of a committee of eleven on the subject of apportionment of the State, to report at any time. Adopted.

Mr. ALVORD presented the petition of Daniel Bradley, claiming a seat in the House from the 1st District, Kimes County. A similar potition was presented by Mr. Fish from Charles H. Duell, claiming a seat in the House for the XIIItb District, New-York. A similar petition was presented by Mr. Fish from Fordham Morris, claiming the seats for the 1st District of Westchester County. They were all referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Governor's private secretary then entered the chamber with the Goaernor's annual Message, which the

Clerk proceeded to read.

After the conclusion of the reading of the Message, the House too a recess to 4 p. m.

The House met at that hour, the inembers drew their seats, and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-

SURPRISES IN THE SENATE.

A RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL INTRODUCED BY SENA TOR SESSIONS-MR. FAIRCHILD NOMINATED FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND DR. AUSTIN FLINT, JR., FOR HEALTH OFFICER, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1878 .- The new State Senate becan its legislative life very quietly to-day, but had two matters submitted to it, in which the future prosperity of the State is involved. Senator Sessions rushed bill, and the only one presented in either House that will be read with delight by the opponents of resump tion in Congress. It gives the terms and names the act for the resumption of gold payments in this State in and ends with the words, "Is hereby repealed," tor Sessions, when questioned respecting his object is presenting his repeal bill, said that he thought it would be a great inconvenience to farmers to have to pay their taxes in gold dollars; the Resumption Act "gold or its equivalent." Then the farmer might pay his tax in silver dollars instead of gold dellars. When ques tioned further as to whether the market value of the sliver dollars in gold would be considered in making such a payment, he replied that he did not desire to convers on the subject or explain his views until he appeared be among the farmers of his district as to whether or not they should pay their taxes in gold, the Resumption Act would be repealed by 20,000 votes. Senator Harris, who will be appointed chairman of the Finance Commitpeal Bill passed by the Senate.

Senate was the nomination for the office of Superintend ent of Public Works of Charles S. Fairchild, whose term as Attorney-General expired yesterday. The nomina-tion was expected, but not so soon. In the caucus of the Democratic Senators the night before Governor Dorshelmer had, it is stated, revealed the Governor's purpose, and had urged the confirmation of Mr. Fairchild, when his name should be sent in to the Senate ed against the confirmation, so that it was deemed best not to take any vote at the time-binding those attending the caucus to vote for Mr. Fairchild. It is believed that all of the Democratic Senators, except the Tamman members, will vote cheerfully for Mr. Fairchild's confirmation. Even the Tammany members, it is argued, will hardly dare oppose the Governor in his desire, after the threat thrown out in his message concerning legislation for New-York City. The opportunity the Governor to send in the name of Mr Fairchild was given him, to the surprise of many, by the Republicans. The name could only be received in an executive session, and the motion for this was made by nator Harris. In the same excentive session the non the place of Dr. Vanderpoel, who resigned on Saturday last, was received. Both nominations were ordered to be sent to the appropriate committees when they were appointed. Mr. Fairchild's nomination will be consid-

cred by the Canal Committee.

The Republican Senators be'd a caucus to-night concerning the course they would adopt in executive session, to-morrow, if the Democrats should attempt to obtain a vote on the nomination at once. It is stated that it was resolved not to act on the nominations till after the recess, which will begin to-morrow, and that they should be referred to the

CHARACTER OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE. LARGE PROPORTION OF NEW MEN-THE COMMER CIAL CLASSES WELL REPRESENTED-ABLE LEAD

FRS OF THE MINORITY. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- The Legislature that asembled within the Capitol this morning is largely posed of men who have had no experience in law-making either members of that body or the Assembly before, and forty-three Assemblymen of the 128 have had the same experience. The Proportion of lawyers and farmers to

and that of the mercantile classes—such as merchants and manufacturers—is far higher than last year. Business questions, like that of resumption or anti-reumption, will undoubtedly be handled ably. The Senate Assembly has twenty-seven lawyers instead of forty-four. chapts, eight manufacturers, three brokers, four jour alists, twenty-five members of various trades, five mem bers of no occupation; and one "speculator." Both Senate and Assembly have the look of a congregation of finsiness men assembled to do some positic work, and in-deed have little of the appearance of being the product of political conventions. The Assembly has the mos improved appearance when compared with that of last year. Both the political parties have sent some noticeably able-looking men, and they are also, their friends assert, men who will act vigorously in the Legislature. Evidently the increase in the compensation of members to \$1,500 is at last beginning to bring to the Capitol, as

higher class of legislators. The Democrats in the Assembly are strong in number and ability, and cannot be held in contempt by the Re publican majority. Erastus Brooks who has been cho their leader, will apparently be a very able one. He has very impressive manner of speaking, is clearly bent upon making the influence of the minority felt, and no doubt through his former experience in the State Sensie is thoughly accumulated with perliamentary rules. In the Persocratic equeus last Speaker, he spoke to the following sangulue tone: "I think that, close as we are on the heels of the enemy, among the possibilities of time and change, and partly, it may be, by our mutual action, by our prompt attention to business, by being early and late in our places, by watching our opportunity, we may make the minority to-night possibly the majority before the close of the ses-

as the friends of the measure predicted it would, a far

preparation for specie payments, low tolls on the causis, etc. Mr. Diedrick Willers, ex-Secretary of State, then tried the temper of his associate members by offering a resolu tion that they agree to vote against any increase of the number of the emptoyes of the Legislature or increase of their compensation. This was a direct blow at patron direct that Mr. Galvin, of New-York, declared th resolution out of place and affirmed that he would not

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUSE. ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- Mr. Daly, of New-York will introduce in the Assembly to-morrow a bill for the nodification of the present Excise Law, which has the support of many liquor-dealers in New-York. The cipal features of the bill are the provisions that it shall apply to New-York alone; that licensed liquor-dealers shall give bonds for the faithful keeping of their pron ises, and that the sellers of beer and ale shall I pelled to pay the least for licenses. The law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday is maintained.

TO THE EXCESSIVE ECONOMY OF CONGRESS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

sentatives was so economical in its appropriations for the District of Columbia as to cripple it in many departments of its government. One of the neces sary results has been a reduction of the police force until the number employed in the whole District is only 150. Of these not more than one-half can b on duty at any time, and it is impossible for so small a number to guard efficiently a city which embraces sixty-four square miles of territory.

Major Richards, Chief of Police, when called upo by the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the facts bearing on the prevalence of crime here. gave as an instance of the inadequacy of the police force in the section where the late horrible outrage was committed, that there were just seventy-two patrolmen on duty at the time, and that was above the average, as there is less sickness than usual in the force just now. The beat on which the occurrence took place is patroled by two men, who are together at night. It extends from Fourth-st, west to the Bladensburg It extends from Fourth-st, west to the Bladensburg toll-gate—points more than two miles apart, and contains about 100 squares of ground. The law allows the city 200 men, but the last appropriation was too small to keep up the number, and 150 is the present force. This gives about one policeman to every fifteen hundred inhabitants, while the best police authorities believe that there should be one patrolman for every 500 people.

A letter will be sent to Congress urging the propriety of increasing the police force to 400.

THE ST. LOUIS PROSECUTIONS. CONSULTATION IN WASHINGTON A PERESTING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .-- The Attor y-General heard to-day a report from District-Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, in regard to the condition of the legal proceedings against Superintendent Walsh and the o-called Custom House Eing in St. Louis, and the prosecution. The Attorney-General assured Mr. Bliss that the Department of Justice would support all legal steps taker against his ring with dewhole authority. Those engaged in the prosecution of the members of the ring say that they expect developments within a few days which will attract the attention of the whole country.

vesterday heard Colonel Brearley in regard to the organclaiming that the Black Hills country is occupied by

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Halifax, Jan. 1 .- A severe snow-storm of curred last dight. Trains were delayed in all directions. The train from St. John arrived this evening a day late, The train for Quebec was delayed over night by the snow, but all is now clear.

The troops under Fund Pasha defending the Ikhthe defile is now impregnable.

arraigned on the 25th test, on criminal accurate sations, including embezzlement, extertion, frauda lent returns of vouchers and general mattensane in office. He pleaded " technically guilty," which was rejected by Consul-General Wells, who ordered a plea of guilty to be recorded. Bradford they pelitioned

YOROHAMA, Dec. 6.—The chief political topics here are the proposed revision of treaties, with a view to the resumption of the control of the customs tariff and the exclusive coasting trade by Japan. The desires of this Governmen, have been fully communicated through Japanese envoys to foreign powers, and the negotia-Japanese envoys to foreign powers, and the negentations are to be mainly conducted in Western capitals. To superintend these negotiations Sanestma Nooncobu, now Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will sail for Europe in January. His position will be Minister to Farls and senior of the Japanese diplomatic corps abroad. His actual duty will be to water over treaty revisions. No proposals relating to extra-territorial jurisdiction are to be submitted. If the control of the tariff is restored to Japan, export duties will be abolished and new ports opened.

The National Exposition in Tokio closed on November 30 with imposing ceremonies by the Eur cror.

The United States ship Tennessee sailed, December 14, from Yokobama on her homeward voyage. The officers of the vessel were entertained at a brilliant ball, given by the community December 33 and by a farewell reception by the Emperor, December 18.

The massive iron railway bridge over the Rokugo River, constructed for the use of the Tokio and Yokohama Line, at an estimated cost of \$320,000, was opened for traffic, November 27.

The Russian Minister, Destrove, has gone home on a short leave of absence. tions are to be mainly conducted in West-

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.-The Gazette announces that Str H. G. Elliott, recently British Ambassador at Constantinopic, has been appointed Ambassador to Vienna. LA VALETTA, Malta, Jan. 1. - Ex-Pres ident Grant and party have again embarked on the United States steamer Vandalia. They sailed on Monday afternoon for Egypt and the Nile. The Getty burg will leave on Wednesday, for Tripoli, on a surveying

ROME, Jan. 1.-The Pope has authorized Cardinal Manning to negotiate with Great Britain for the removal of certain difficulties which delay the creata' ishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland.

to-night possibly the majority before the close of the sea-sion." He afterwards outlined the various measures that an alley leading to her house.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878. THE FRENCH VICTORY.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH COMPLETE. GENERAL CONFIDENCE EVINCED IN THE STABILITY OF THE NEW MINISTRY-GAMPETTA SATISFIED THE COMMUNISTS BAFFLED-THE SERVICES OF THIERS AND GAMBETTA PRODUCING SALUTARY RESULTS—THE LESSON OF THE CONTEST

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRI LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The distrust with which the news of the Marshal's surrender was received at first, may be said to have vanished. Perhaps it was more hesitation than distrust -a sort of too-good-tobe-true feeling; a certain slowness to believe that so long a crisis was really over; a peril so unmense really averted. Whatever it was, it has fairly given way to a conviction that the Republic ha won a victory, the importance and solidity of which cannot be rated too highly. Liberal England - nay, Tory England also - rejoices in the joy of her neighbor and ally. I heard an eminent Englishman say yesterday that constitutional liberalism had achieved no such triumph in Europe since the Long Parliament. It is not too much to say. The whole Continent breathes freer this week The awful shadow of a priestly war no longer hangs on the horizon. One more Ultramontane conspiracy is baffled. Once more a great nation has affirme that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

I said last week that M. Gambetta and the Moder ate Republicans were satisfied. I suspect that M. Gambetta is, in his inmost soul, better satusfied that plete, and the Cabinet more Radical. He can hardly be anylons to see his Belleville friends too near the throne, or power placed in the hands of men only too ready to use it rocklessly. The Irreconcilables growl at M. Dufaure, and at the generally moderate composition of the Cabinet. Some of them are men who would growl at anything short of a new Commune, and would growl at that as soon as they had got it-which, thank God, they never will get. They are a minority, and but they are men who would just as surely impose their own will on France as that minority of clerical Legitimists whom they delest so heartily. They forget that the only true Republican is he who is ready to abide by the decision of the majority, be it for him or against him. Until lately there has been no such Republican party in France. There was none in the first Revolution. We were not the Republicans to begin with," said Camille Desmoulins. Not France, but the clubs and sections of Paris, are responsible for the September massacres and the Terror. France made its voice heard first on the 9th Thermidor. In 1830, in 1848, in 1870, and most disastrously of all in 1871. Paris reasserted her divine right to rule France. The leaders of the Republican party have been, almost without exception, men who would have set up a Republic on bayonets.

Not till M. Gambetta appeared on the scene has the right of the people to determine their own form of government been affirmed with authority enough to make it the creed of a great party, or to apply means which those involved are using to defeat that creed consistently and honcetly in practice. I don't count the period of M. Gambetta's Dictatorship any more than I count the Dictatorship of President Lincoln from April to July, 1861. It was not the Republican principle which was then at stake in either case, but the life of the Nation. That period excepted, M. Gambetta has been the steadfast advocate of submission to the law, and government by the people is as much a part of his doctrine as government for the people. It is by him more than by any other man, more even than Thiers, that this doctrine has at last prevailed. It is he who has led the country in its last struggle against the despotism of minorities. It is to his sagecity, his instinct, his unmatched capacity for political organization, his good scuse, his mowledge of his countrymen, his steady mentary over Personal Government is in large measure due. He it is who has known how to weld together the discordant sections of the Republican party; to check the mad zeal of its extremists; to lish discipline in its ranks. I am no believer in the theory that things do themselves; that an irresistible current sweeps men to a goal; that the hour pro- State were also present, the whole combining to make duces the man, and all the rest of it. I believe, on the contrary, making all allowance the history of France at this moment, and for a generation to come, might have taken a different turn if Gambetta's leadership had been wanting. The fact that he lives and moves in such close sympathy with the people does not lessen-it enhances-the value of his guidance,

He has been reproached with Opportunism. good many of the men who reproach him might be in Cayenne to-day but for it. I take opportunism to mean a readiness to accept what you can get in timan defile have been reinforced, and it is believed | politics; to acknowledge and not to ignore or resist the actual state of feeling and opinion in the country; to make the best of things as you find them, and do to-day what your hand findeth to do, instead of refusing to do it because you cannot also do something else, which may be in itself desirable, but which is, in the present temper of the country, or for whatever reason, impossible. The word is easier to understand than to define, no doubt, and I don't offer my comment on it as a definition. Gambetta himself illustrated its meaning in his first exclamation when the news of Thiers's death-which he and all other Republic s thought a disaster-was brought to him. 'Il n'est pas opportuniste, celui-là," Opportunism is, however, no other than a form of that deference to the will of the people which, in this audother forms, the great Tribune has proclaimed as the rule of potitical life, I don't think you can find anywhere in his speeches an echo of doctrine that universal suffrage is only to be obeyed when its voice is in accord with certain theories; the doctrine of Rousseau, of Louis Blanc-of men who have conferred great benefits on manking, but whose capacity for speculation is certainly greater than their capacity for affairs. Gambeita has seen that you cannot educate a nation into fitness for self-government by teaching it that its decisions may be overruled if they do not square with the formulas of certain social philosophers. How much is there to choose between that and the insolent declaration of the Marshal last October, that if the verdict of the people did not accord with his own views, it would be treated as null f

There is not a peasant in France who does not know to-day that the President of the Republic bas tried for two months to evade and defeat, the popular will; that he has failed, and that he has at last submitted. The peasant is not well read in history, but he knows that no such thing has happened before in his time, and he has heard from the village schoolmaster or the oracle of the cafe that no such thing has happened before in the history of France. He knows that the people have won great victories aforetime, but always by armed resistance to the Government always by revolution, always by bloodshed. He knows that this time there has been no bloodshed. no armed resistance, either by the people to the Goveroment, nor-which will strike him as still stranger -by the Government against the people. He knows that there was simply an election by universal suffrage last October, and that the Marshal was beaten. He remembers that M. Gambetta said at Lille that when France bad spoken the Marshal must either submit or resign. He remembers that M. Gambetta was prosecuted for saving that, and that the Marshal told the people he would do neither. but has in fact submitted. He remembers how the Republican Mayor of his town hart 1 . . turned my of office, and how the new Mayor had bullied h m

about his vote, and with what misgivings he had at last screwed up his courage to put in a Republican ballot, spite of the warnings of the Mayor, and the prefect, and the cure, and spite of those terrible gensdarmes, who stood watching him at the ballot-box. And he finds at last that hallot-box. so timidly has proved stronger than mayors and prefects, priests and gensdarmes, ministers and mar-shals; stronger than the Government itself. The dukes may intrigue and the priests plot till doorns day, but they will never unteach the peasant the lesson this one victory has taught him. And the

THE SERVIANS ADVANCING.

A BATTLE IN ARMENIA IMMINENT.

ERZERUM, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878. A junction between the corps of General Melikoff and General Tergukassoff, south of Erzerum, is believed to be imminent. The Russians are advancing toward Baiburt, where the Turks are concentrated in force, and a battle is expected shortly. General Loris Melikoff has gone to Tiflis, and General Heymann has succeeded him. It is thought the attack on Erzerum will be delayed until Melikoff's return which cannot be before the end of January.

STEPS TOWARD PEACE. RUSSIAN OFFICERS UNDER ORDERS TO ACCEPT A TRUCE-COMMENTS ON ENGLAND'S MEDIATION.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878. The correspondent of The Duily Telegraph, Vienna, states that instructions were telegraphed from St. Petersburg, on Sunday, to the Russian commanders in Europe and Asia, to receive any overture for truce that the Turks might make.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to Russia's reply to the English note concerning the opening of negotiations for peace with Turkey, which reply, as reported last night to The Times, is to the effect that Turkey should apply direct to the Russian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice, says This intelligence was not altogether unexpected. Ewer since the idea of possible mediation was mooted, feelers have been thrown out from Berlin and St. Petersburg, lead eating that Russia regarded an armistice as a preliminary step to any pacific overtures, with the additional him that the Carr would require the cession of the Danibian fortresses as a preliminary condition of an armistice. But as, owing to the weather, it seems almost increasing for the Eusagna to think of leading a large possible for the Russians to think of leading a large army across the Baikans, it may be expected that they will not exact too hard terms for an armistice, but con-

The Times in its leader says:

The Times in its leader says:

Russia has by her answer cutered into no controversy with England. Her answer is really addressed to Furkey. To suppose that England should feel herself rebuiled because the Forte has been invited to send an envoy to the Russian commander-in-chief, would be to raise a suspicion that our Government has gone out of its way to provoke a quarred. Yet at would be useless to hide the existence, of influences which, if unchecked, would involve us in a quarrel. 'A section of society with some advantages of position, is using all its power to array England on the able of Turkey.

Leaterly, tolograph datad. St. Petershops to day

Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, to-day,

NEW ENGINES AND BRIDGES

London, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878. The Pall Mall Gazette's Paris dispatch says: " Russia has ordered of an establishment here a large number of locomotives. The same concern was asked to furnish three iron bridges, deliverable on the Danube in April, but declined on account of the scanty time. The same establishment is founding heavy guns for an unknown purchaser."

VIRGINIA'S CREDIT.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY-A STRONG APPEAL FOR BONEST PAYMENT OF THE STATE

in the history of Virginia since the Colonial times, its Governor, Colonel F. W. M. Holliday, was inaugurated to-day with all the pomp and display of a grand profile demonstration. The local, civic and military organizain large numbers to do henor to the new Governor. The several military companies from the various parts of the one of the finest pageants ever witnessed in Richmond. This departure from the quiet and unostentations fnanfor what is called the spirit of the age, that the desire of many people to welcome in a fitting manner

gural ceremonies of former days was in consequence of the desire of many people to welcome in a fitting manner the Governor-elect; also as a compliment to his section of the Fetate (Shemandonh Valley), which for the first time furnishes a Governor for Virginia. The ceremonies of manguration took place on the southern portice of the capatol building, where the oath of office was administered by Judge Christian. of the Supreme Court, and the new Governor was introduced to the public by the Hon. James L. Kemper, the retiring Governor.

Governor Holliday then delivered his inaugural address, which is an able document, and takes strong grounds for the maintenance of the State credit/making the points that the debt was created to provide improvements which the State now possesses and from which it daily derives profit; that the war effected no change in the relations between the Stale and its creditors; toat no one questions the obligations of the debt, the laws under which it was created, or the benefits conferred upon the State by the property its proceeds brought, and that the General Assembly should direct its atmost efforts to the question of how to pay the debt, and denamees the course of these who seem to endeavor to flad out how to pay it. The address declares that Virginia cannot escape her liabilities, which all men acknowledge, except by a process. seem to endeavor to flat out how to pay it. The autress declares that Virginia cannot escape her liabilities, which all men acknowledge, except by a process similar to a schedule in bankruptey, with a surrender of nessets, and concludes this subject with a declaration of beine in Virginia's about to meet these her obligations. Great appliance greeted these sentiments. The Governor seemed to consider this debt question to be the only one of real importance before the people of the State. Governor Holitay holds a public reception to-night at the Executive Mansion.

HONEST PAYMENT OF NATIONAL DEBTS. Springrield, Mass., Jan. 1 .- At a meeting held at Williamstown last evening, resolutions were date designated by law; putting the currency on a gold basis, and paying the debts of the country according to the understanding when contracted; and favoring Clvil Service reform. The night was stormy. About fifty persons attended, of both parties and leading citizens. President Chadbourne, of Williams College, presided.

RLOODSHED IN COLORADO.

GARLAND, Col., Jan. 1 .- A reign of lawlessess and bloodshed prevails here. Four men were shot yesterday atternoon in a drinking saloon, and at 8:45 last evening, George M. Clay, a lawyer residing here, extered a concert hall and had a dispute with the barkeeper, whom he cut with a knife and was then himself shot through the temple and is dying.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 1 .- Both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at noon to-day. In the Senate, Thomas V. Cooper, of Chester, was chosen Speaker protein. This being the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1877, with only few exceptions the officers of both houses are the same as last year.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK CINCINNATI, Jan. 1 .- A special dispatch says the German Savings Bank, of Lafayette, Ind., closed yes-The liabilities are \$89,000, and the nominal as-

A SNEAK THIEF'S PROFITABLE OPERATION. The residence of E. C. Bart, the shoe manufacturer of New-York, in Orange, N. J., was entered by a sneak thief Monday evening, and robbed of about \$2,000 orth of diamonds and jeweiry. The family of Mr. Burt worth of dinmends and Jewelry. The family of Mr. Burthad made arrangements to attend an entertainment, and while in the dinlag-room a their entered the house through a second-story window, and stole the jewelry, which was lying on a dressing-table. The house was guarded by a burglar-alarm, but it failed to give any warning of the intrusion.

A LIKING FOR OTHER PEOPLE'S WATCHES. John H. Loomis for a short time was a guest at the Sinclair House. After his departure a gold watch and chain were missing. On Mon lay last be appeared again at the same hotel, and yesterday morning another gold watch and chain were missing. Detective Slevin arrested Loomis. On his person were found some private papers b. mring to one of the losers, and a lock-pick. Justice Choert remarded the prisoner until further evience shall be obtained.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

FINANCE, THE TIMES, NEW-YORK CITY.
GHIER TAXATION—THE TREASURT IN SOUND CO

DITION-A CHARTER POR NEW-YORK, LABOR, RE-SUMPTION, THE RIOTS AND SCHOOLS DISCUSSED. The Governor's message was sent to the Legisla-ture yesterday. The document is a long one and treats of a wide variety of State and National

The taxation for the next year is estimated at 23 mills, the lowest rate for sixteen years. The last dollar of the Founty Debt has been paid off. The General Fund and Canal Debts have been reduced. There has been a great saving in the cost of runming the prisons, and the finances of the State generally are in a healthy condition.

The receipts from canal tolls were less than in 1876, leaving a large sum to be raised by taxation. The Governor believes the expenses of the canals can be reduced one-half by a system of management wherein there shall be only one respo head, and that the canals can be run under a policy

The large amount of unemployed labor in the State and country is attributed to the collapse following inflation of the currency, and speculation in railway; mining, and industrial enterprises.

The railroad riots, and the conduct of the New-York troops when called out to protect the property and preserve order, are discussed; and it is recon-mended that the militia be so distributed throughout the State, that every county shall have at least

The Governor suggests a question as to the propriety of extending State support to high schools.

The extent to which New-York City has suffered by bad legislation is described in the message. It is stated that a city constitution providing for a city legislature of two houses and a strong and respon sible executive, would be a proper remedy for the evils oppressing the city.

Reapportionment is urged upon the Legislature, and many suggestions are made as to the Exciso Laws, moderate appropriations for the new Capitol. the propriety of a clear and simple Code, and a steady policy looking toward specie payment . The message concludes with a statement of Democratic opinion in regard to the late Presidential election and the business outlook.

THE MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW-YOUR. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan 1, 1878.

To the Legislature : The Constitution requires the Governor to "communi cate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient." In the discharge of this duty, I invite your attention in the first place to a general statement of the finances. The details from which it is made up, and the condition of all the separate funds, are fully exhibited in the Comptroller's report, to

which you are respectfully referred. Aggregate balance in the Treasury of all the funds October 1, 1876.
Aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ending september 30, 1877.

23.055,816 69 \$5,759,434 22 Balance in the treasury September 30, 1877.

The amount of receipts into the Traksary on account of the general fund receipts, during the year enting September 3s, 1871. The payments, inclusing \$893.647 31, trans-ferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund. Deficiency of the revenue Sept. 20, 1877... Balances one figure to county Treasurers september 30, 1877, on account of tax of 1876.

Add amount paid on account of 1877 appropriations, included in the tax levy of last year, pays it into the tax levy of April and May, 1878. \$332,375 18

835,879 81 779,598 22

\$1,626,478 03

\$1,104,465 21 On the 30th September, 1876, the total funded debt was \$23,315,808 58, classified as follows:

.\$23,315,898 58 On the 30th September, 1877, the total funded debt was \$10,957,054 87, classified as follows :

\$10,937,934 87 actual reduction of the deat during the year by cancelation Ag recats amount of debt. \$10,007,004 97
Deduct money and securities in the sinking
funds including \$31,011 30, surplus in Bonnty Debt Sinking Fund. 2,281,002 41

Total amount of debt after applying sinking ss.707,663 85 The balances in the sinking funds on the 33th Sep-ember, 1877, including money and securities, were as

ollows: Seneral Fund

TAXATION. The rax levy for 1877 was at the rate of three and one-

sixth mills. The Controller estimates that for the next theal year a levy of two and three-fourtes mills will be sufficient. This is the lowest annual rate of the last sixteen years, and shows the rapid progress which has recently been made toward a sound and healthy condition of the State finances. It is in itself an earnest appeal to the Legislature for continued economy in public expendi-tures, and for great caution in making appropriations. If the local authorities will pursue a similar course, the people of the State will soon be relieved to a great extent from the borden which has so long oppressed them.

Many well-grounted complaints have been made of irregular and unreasonable assessments and unequal distribution of the taxes. The wisdom of man never has been and probably never will be able to devise a system wholly free from such defects. It is, nevertheless, the duty of the Legislature to remedy them so far as practicable; but after all is cutting off of all unnecessary expense. No stronger in-centives to this course should be required than are now found in the depression of business and the difficulty of making payments.

In this connection I note also the great wrongs which exist in the local affairs of towns and villages. There are too many small offices in the towns, the incumbents of which can only be paid by illegal or exorbitant fees and petty_exactions. Needless criminal complaints and legal proceedings are instituted that constables, justices and jailors may receive the fees of such prese-cutions. Services performed and not performed, are charged at double rates, and often several times. Paith-ful Town Auditors might cut down these bills, but often shrink from their full duty, and so by the celiusion, or neglect of those who should prevent it, the people are plundered to a degree even beyond that detected in the larger cities. Town and county taxes might be much lessened if this evil could be reached, and to this end I suggest that you seek to cut off superfluous offices, re-duce these extravagant fees, charge the expense of local criminal proceedings upon the county, and provide for their taxation by the County Judge, or some other com-petent officer. By these or kindred measures I believe an Immeuse aggregate saving might be effected in money as well as morals. justices and jailors may receive the fees of such prose-

RAPID PAYMENT OF DEBTS. One of the most gratifying events of the year has been the final extinguishment of the Bounty debt, which became due on the 7th of April last. The balance of the debt remaining due on that date, after deducting the amount paid in advance, and all the exchanges which had been made of securities in the sinking fund, amounted to \$2,040,000, the whole of which was duly deposited in the Manhattan Bank, the place of payment designated in the bonds, and notice was published that interest upon the debt would cease from that date. vious to the close of the fiscal year on the 30th day of September, last, the whole debt, principal and luterest, had been paid, with the exception of \$130,

000, which had not been presented. It is probable that a considerable portion of this sum may never be called it. The debt has been a heavy burden upon the tax payers of the State, the whole amount paid by them dur-ing the twelve years which it had to run being \$43,270,

Chors elected are:

President pro tem.—Wm. H. Robertson.
Chaptain—The Rev. E. Halley.
Clerk—James W. Vroonan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Weldman Dominick, of Scoharle.
Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms—James J. Hart, of Clinton.
Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms—James J. Hart, of Clinton.
Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms—James J. Hart, of Clinton.
Assistant Posimaster—H. A. Soule, of Schenectady.
Doorkeeper—James D. Caw, of Schenectady.
Assistant Doorkeepers—Richard Stout, Mr. Opdyke, O.
M. Ford, John White, John Jessup, John Fisher.
Stenographer—Hadson C. Lannes, of Oswego.
Janutor—W. K. Mowerr, of Datchess.
Assistant Janitor—R. F. Johnson.
The Rales of the last Senate were adopted for the temporary government of the present.
Senators Robertson and Raines were appointed a committee to wait upon the Assembly and inform that body
of the organization of the Senate.
Senators McCarthy and Jacobs were appointed to wait
upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of
the Senate.
The Governor would communicate with the Senate that the Governor would communicate with the Senate.
President Dorsheimer announced the following appression.

ate by message.
President Dorsheimer announced the following ap

A NEW EXCISE BILL.

WASHINGTON.

A CRIPPLED POLICE FORCE. WASHINGTON WITHOUT PROPER PROTECTION, OWIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The last House of Repre

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUITSE

The President yesterday signed the commissions of the following postmasters: Fred Bishop, Oll City, Penn.; John following postmasters: Fred Rishop, Oil City, Penn.; John Brown, Willimantie, Conn.; Erwin D. Hail, West Meri-den, Conn.; Francis P. Vincent, Vincyard Grove, Mass.; Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, Ohio; Cyrus T. Fronty, Carlinville, Illis; Cadet Taylor, Winona, Elsa; Charles Frantz, Kenosina, Wis; B. F. Leiseningen, Charleston, W. Va.; George Haycock, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Eledon Quinney, Navasota, Texas; William G. Slewart, Tallahussee, Fla.; John J. Simler, San Luis Obispo, Cal. A sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories restreate, beard Colonel Braziley, in regard to the organ-

ization of the proposed new Territory of Lincoln. Coionel Brearley presented statistics and other information,

SNOW-STORM IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

A BALKAN DEFILE FORTIFIED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST BRADFORD. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.-The Pacific Mail teamer China, which arrived here to-day, brings the following news from Hong Kong, November 23; O. B.

JAPANESE AFFALES.

STABBED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON. Lucy Bedel, colored, age thirty-three, living in the rear of No. 238 West Twenty-eighth-st., received a